NOTE VII.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GENUS CHLORIDOLUM, THOMS.

DESCRIBED BY

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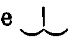
Chloridolum Klaesii, n. sp. ♂.

A large species, strongly resembling the South-American *Callichroma suturalis* Fabr. It differs however from that species, besides by the generic characteristics, by the glabrous (not velvety) thorax and scutellum, by the shortened glabrous sutural stripe, etc.

Length 40—50 mm., breadth at the shoulders 10—12 mm.; length of the antennae 120—150 mm. — Above metallic green, strongly shaded with coppery and purplish tinges. Beneath purple. Antennae and legs dark steelblue, the former with green tinges; mandibles, upperlip and apical margin of the abdominal segments black, the mandibles shaded with green at the base.

Head shining, with fine scattered punctures on the face, vertex and cheeks, and with strong wrinkles behind the eyes and beneath; a deeply impressed line runs from behind the inter-antennary ridge down to the base of the clypeus where it ends in a double curved transverse line, thus forming an anchor-shaped figure . The antennae are three times as long as the insect; the scape is rather strongly punctured, toothed at the top on the outside, and shallowly, although distinctly, grooved in front; it is half as long as the 3rd joint, which is more or less curved, strongly punctured at the basal half, and provided with black hairs beneath; joint 3 is as long as 4, 5 somewhat longer than 4 and as long as 6, 7 a little shorter than 6 and as long as 8, 9 as long as 10 and of the same length as 6, 11 somewhat more than twice as long as 10; the 3rd and following joints are longitudinally furrowed beneath.

Thorax glabrous, shining, strongly spined at the sides; the anterior and posterior portion transversely wrinkled; the disc with patches of transverse striae [1]) and a few punctures, and with some faint elevations laterally. The scutellum glabrous, rather broadly triangular with curved sides, and with transverse wrinkles at the tip.

Elytra green, covered with a black tomentum which leaves however a narrow sutural and a broader discal stripe free; the sutural stripe disappears a little beyond the middle, the discal one, which runs over the shoulder, extends from the base up to the apex of the elytra; the sculpture of these bare stripes (which are bright coppery) is transverse and very coarse, that of the tomentose portion exceedingly fine and dense.

Body beneath glabrous, shining; the prosternum densely covered with small punctures and very fine transverse wrinkles, and provided with a smooth line along the middle; the metasternum remotely punctured, the abdomen almost impunctate. The anterior and intermediate femora strongly punctured, the posterior ones (which are very elongate) much finer; the tibiae of the posterior legs are strongly compressed, flat, and slightly sinuate, the metatarsus of the same pair nearly as long as the three following joints taken together.

Two male specimens from West Sumatra (Dr. C. Klaesi).

I have named this species in honour of its discoverer, who has done so much to increase our knowledge of the Avifauna of Sumatra.

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1) These patches of transverse striae are very obsolete in the smaller specimen.